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Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection: Database Thesaurus

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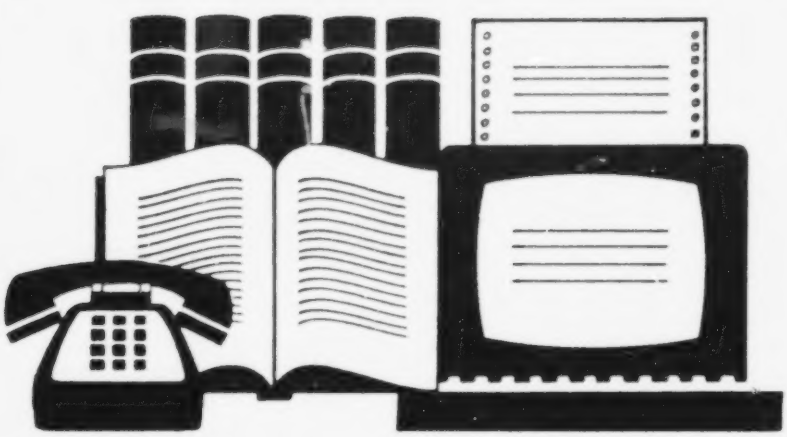

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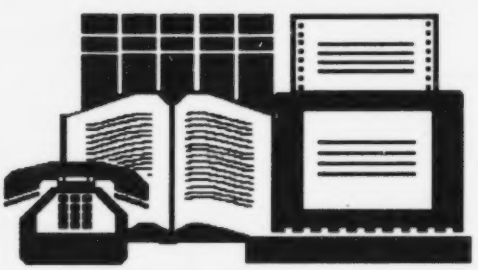

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PREFACE

The Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database Thesaurus provides an index to terminology related to hazardous waste and facilitates the use of the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database. This second edition of the Thesaurus includes several new features. New keywords have been added to ensure that the Thesaurus reflects current concerns in the field of hazardous waste. Several keywords, which were not used extensively, have been deleted. Because informal user feedback indicated that the Hierarchical Display contained in the first edition was seldom utilized, it has been omitted. A list of corporate sources has been added to aid searchers who wish to retrieve documents published by individual agencies. These tools—the keyword list and the corporate source list —are available on the menu-driven version of the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database.

Comments regarding the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database Thesaurus are welcome. Please direct your correspondence to the Head Hazardous Waste Superfund Librarian, Felice Sacks, at the EPA Headquarters Library

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection is composed of: EPA reports, policy and guidance directives from the EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), commercially published books, audiovisual materials, legislation, regulations, and reports from selected Government Agencies, such as the General Accounting Office. All items contained within the Collection have as their primary focus the subject of hazardous waste. For more information on these documents, please refer to the "Guide to Key EPA Hazardous Waste Publications."

Each item in the Collection corresponds to a record in the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database. The Thesaurus lists 333 subject terms used to classify the documents in the Collection. Users of the Thesaurus will formulate more effective searches and retrieve more pertinent records from the Database.

The Thesaurus is divided into two parts: the Alphabetical List of Keywords and the List of Corporate Sources. The first part lists the Database indexing terms alphabetically with an accompanying definition. Beneath each term are found other terms that have been classified as "broader" (BT), "narrower" (NT), or "related" (RT) to the listed keyword. The List of Corporate Sources contains a complete list of names and acronyms for organizational sources currently indexed within the collection. This list will aid users in their search for documents prepared by EPA Offices or other government agencies. Also included in this edition is a "Guide to the Major Subject Headings."

The terms and their accompanying definitions have not been subject to peer review. This Thesaurus is meant as an aid to individuals searching only the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection Database. These terms and their definitions in no way reflect the official views or policy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public access to the Hazardous Waste Superfund Database is provided by the U. S. National Technical Information Service (NTIS) which sells a subscription to an online version of the Database, the Online Library System (OLS). EPA staff and authorized contractors may access the Database by signing on to OLS from their office, the Headquarters library or any of the Regional libraries.

GUIDE TO THE MAJOR SUBJECT HEADINGS

Listed below are the nine major subject areas and their respective second tier terms. Each of the 333 keywords in the Alphabetical Display falls within one of these nine major subject headings: Assessment, Legal Aspects, Emergency Preparedness, Control Methods, Superfund, Management, Government, Hazardous Substances, and Waste Types. A term's location within this hierarchy can be determined by an inspection of its listed broader and narrower terms.

ASSESSMENT

- Analysis
- Ecological Risk
- Economic Assessment
- Generators
- Human Health Risk
- Methodology
- Monitoring

LEGAL ASPECTS

- Enforcement
- Legislation
- Liability
- Regulations

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

- Community Awareness
- Emergency Response

CONTROL METHODS

- Alternative Technologies
- Conventional Treatment
- Equipment
- In-situ
- Ocean Dumping
- Waste Minimization

SUPERFUND

- CERCLIS
- Cleanup
- Mixed Funding
- National Contingency Plan

SUPERFUND (cont'd.)

- National Priorities List
- Record of Decision (ROD)
- Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)

MANAGEMENT

- Contracts
- Information Sources
- Policy
- Training

GOVERNMENT

- International
- Local
- State

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Carcinogens
- Inorganic Chemicals
- Mutagens
- Organic Chemicals
- Pesticides

WASTE TYPES

- Emissions
- Infectious Wastes
- Leachates
- Liquid Wastes
- Solid Wastes

GUIDE TO THE FORMAT

Shown below is a sample entry from the Alphabetical Display.

1———>**Remedial Actions** - Those solutions either proposed or actually
2———————>undertaken for the permanent cleanup at a Superfund site. Use for
Remedial Designs, Remedial Response.

3———————>**BT Cleanup**
BT Remedy Selection
4———————>**NT Data Quality Objectives (DQO)**
5———————>**RT Removal Actions**

Remedial Designs

6———————> **use Remedial Actions**

(1) **Keyword**

(2) **Definition**

(3) **BT** - "Broader Term." Indicates that the keyword following BT is the more general concept under which the listed keyword would fall. The user might choose to search using the broader keyword for a more comprehensive or general search.

(4) **NT** - "Narrower Term." Indicates that the keyword following NT is a more specific concept under the listed keyword. The user may choose to search using the narrower keyword for a more selective search.

(5) **RT** - "Related Term." The keyword following RT is a concept closely related to the listed keyword other than the NT or BT relationships. The searcher may wish to search on the related keyword for a more comprehensive search.

(6) **Use** - Directs the user from a term not recognized as a keyword to an acceptable, recognized keyword. The searcher would never search on the non-recognized term, rather he/she should search on the synonym or newer key word that follows the phrase "use."

LIST OF CORPORATE SOURCES

"A" List

use **Technology Transfer Documents**

Abandoned Sites - A hazardous site, facility or generator that is no longer used due to permanent shutdown or disrepair.

BT **Sites**

Acids - Compounds, either organic or inorganic, that have certain similar properties, one being a pH of less than 7.0.

BT **Inorganic Chemicals**
BT **Organic Chemicals**
NT **Phenol**

Activated Sludge

use **Aerobic Biodegradation**

Adsorption - An advanced method of treating wastes in which activated carbon removes organic matter from wastewater.

BT **Physical Treatment**

Aerated Lagoons - Natural or artificial wastewater ponds or basins in which mechanical or diffused air is used to supplement natural oxygen supply.

BT **Aeration**

Aerated Ponds

use **Aerated Lagoons**

Aeration - Biological treatment that is marked by the circulation of oxygen through a substance such as wastewater.

BT **Biological Treatment**
NT **Aerated Lagoons**
RT **Aerobic Biodegradation**
RT **Anaerobic Biodegradation**

Aerobic Biodegradation - Biological treatment through which microorganisms metabolize biodegradable organics in aqueous waste in an oxygen environment. Includes activated sludge process.

BT **Biological Treatment**
RT **Aeration**
RT **Anaerobic Biodegradation**

Air - The atmosphere of the earth, characterized by a mixture of gases, including nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, argon, neon, and helium.

BT **Environmental Media**

Air Stripping - System which provides for mass transfer of volatile organic contaminants from a liquid phase to a gas phase. A type of physical treatment.

BT **Physical Treatment**

Alternate Concentration Limits

use **Alternative Concentration Limits (ACL)**

Alternative Concentration Limits (ACL) - Limits, determined by an EPA regional administrator, which permit the occurrence of higher levels of hazardous substances than normally allowed.

BT **Regulations**

Alternative Technologies - Any unit operations and their related equipment that permanently alter the composition and toxicity of hazardous waste through biological, physical, thermal, and chemical treatment or through a stabilization/solidification process.

BT **Control Methods**
NT **Best Demonstrated Available Treatment (BDAT)**
NT **Biological Treatment**
NT **Chemical Treatment**
NT **Mobile Treatment**
NT **Physical Treatment**
NT **Stabilization/Solidification**
NT **Thermal Treatment**
RT **Conventional Treatment**
RT **Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation Site (SITE)**
RT **Waste Minimization**

Anaerobic Biodegradation - Biological treatment in which microorganisms metabolize biodegradable organics in aqueous waste in an oxygen deficient environment.

BT **Biological Treatment**
RT **Aeration**
RT **Aerobic Biodegradation**

Analysis - The testing of substances to determine their chemical composition or hazardous characteristics. Use for testing.

BT **Assessment**
NT **Corrosivity**
NT **EP Toxicity**
NT **Gas Chromatography**
NT **Ignitability**
NT **Incompatibility**
NT **Reactivity**
RT **Methodology**
RT **Monitoring**

Appendix VIII Constituents - As listed in 40 CFR 261. These chemicals when found in a substance are used as criteria for placement on a Hazardous Substance List. Includes Principal Organic Constituents.

BT **Hazardous Substance Lists**

Aquifer - Underground bed or layer of earth, gravel, or porous stone containing water.

BT **Soil**

Asbestos - Fibrous magnesium silicate. Highly carcinogenic.

BT **Carcinogens**
BT **Inorganic Chemicals**

Assessment - The quantitative and qualitative study of hazardous waste and its sources. May include its effects on the environment, including the human population.

NT **Analysis**
NT **Ecological Risk**
NT **Economic Assessment**
NT **Generators**
NT **Human Health Risk**
NT **Methodology**
NT **Monitoring**

Audits - A formal examination of the financial activities of an organization.

BT **Economic Assessment**

Available Technologies

use **Alternative Technologies**

"B" List

use **Technology Transfer Documents**

Backfill - The process through which a previously excavated hazardous waste site is filled with non-contaminated organic material and vegetation.

BT **Landfills**
RT **Capping**

Batteries - A group of cells or one cell which store an electric charge and emit a current. Source of hazardous waste.

BT **Industry**

Best Demonstrated Available Treatment (BDAT) - Ranking of hazardous waste alternative technologies for each specific waste. Ranking is based on factors such as availability and performance.

BT **Alternative Technologies**

Bibliographies - A list of citations of journal articles, books, or reports.

BT **Information Sources**

Bioassay - Use of living organisms to measure the effect of a substance on the environment.

BT **Sensing Techniques**

Biological Treatment - Alternative technology process whereby the organic components of hazardous waste are biologically decomposed or altered under controlled conditions to a state which is either non-toxic or less toxic than its pretreatment state. Includes composting.

BT **Alternative Technologies**
NT **Aeration**
NT **Aerobic Biodegradation**
NT **Anaerobic Biodegradation**
NT **Stabilization Ponds**

Boilers - Vessels in which hazardous waste is used as supplementary fuel to coal or oil.

BT **Incineration**

Burial

use **Landfills**

Burning

use **Incineration**

"C" List

use **Technology Transfer Documents**

California List - List of liquid hazardous wastes containing certain metals, cyanides, PCBs, corrosives, etc. List subsequently incorporated into the provisions of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments.

BT **Regulations**

Capping - The covering of a landfill, injection well, etc., after operations have ceased.

BT **Landfills**
BT **Underground Injection**
RT **Backfill**

Carcinogens - Chemicals that cause cancer. Includes polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

BT **Hazardous Substances**
NT **Asbestos**
NT **Dioxins**
NT **Phenol**
NT **Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)**

Case Studies - A document that summarizes the history, including contamination and remediation, of a particular hazardous waste site.

BT **Information Sources**

Cement Kiln Dust

use **Pozzolanic Process**

Cementing - Process through which wastes are stirred in water and then mixed directly with cement. Suspended particles are incorporated into hardened concrete.

BT **Stabilization/Solidification**

Centrification - The separation of hazardous waste through the use of centrifugal force. The waste is placed in a confined vessel and then rapidly rotated, forcing the components of the waste to break apart and separate at the outermost walls of the vessel.

BT **Phase Separation**

CERCLA - (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.)

BT **Legislation**
NT **Post-Closure Liability Fund**
RT **CERCLIS**
RT **SARA**
RT **Superfund**

CERCLIS - (Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Information System.) EPA database that tracks Superfund cleanup actions.

BT **Superfund**
RT **CERCLA**
RT **Databases**

Chemical Treatment - Alternative technology processes and related equipment that alter the chemical structure of the hazardous constituents so that the resulting material is less hazardous than the original waste.

BT **Alternative Technologies**
NT **Chlorinolysis**
NT **Neutralization**

Chlorinolysis - Chemical treatment process characterized by the addition of large amounts of chlorine to waste at high temperatures. The process reduces the hazardous nature of the waste.

BT **Chemical Treatment**

Civil Judicial Action - Legal action brought about by the EPA to enforce or protect the private rights of citizens. Use for all types of legal action, except criminal proceedings.

BT **Litigation**
RT **Criminal Judicial Action**

Claims - Action through which a person or entity demands a right or due.

BT **Liability**

Clean Air Act

BT **Legislation**

Clean Water Act

BT **Legislation**
NT **311(K) Fund**

Cleanup - Process of restoring a hazardous waste site or spill.

BT **Superfund**
NT **Pre-Remedial**
NT **Remedial Actions**
NT **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**
NT **Remedy Selection**
NT **Removal Actions**
RT **Restoration**
RT **Treatability Study**

Commercial

use **Industry**

Community Awareness - The disclosure of the dangers of hazardous chemicals to workers and the community at large; also, the participation of community groups in the preparation of emergency plans.

BT **Emergency Preparedness**
NT **Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)**
NT **Notification**
RT **Right-to-Know**

Compliance

BT **Regulations**
RT **Non-compliance**

Composting

use **Biological Treatment**

Confidentiality - Withholding of precise chemical information considered proprietary by chemical companies.

BT **Notification**

Consent Decree - Agreement by defendant to cease activities asserted as illegal by EPA. Upon approval of agreement by the court, the EPA action against the defendant is dropped.

BT **Enforcement**

Construction - Erection of both residential and nonresidential buildings. Source of hazardous waste.

BT **Industry**

Containers - Any package, can, barrel, or containing device other than tanks or drums, used to enclose a hazardous waste.

BT **Storage**
NT **Corrosion**
NT **Drums**
NT **Storage Tanks**

Contamination - The process by which a physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil.

BT **Ecological Risk**

Contingency Plan

use **National Contingency Plan**

Contractors - Entities that are temporarily hired by the government to provide a particular service. In the case of hazardous waste management, contractors may be involved in the storage, treatment, or disposal of hazardous waste.

BT **Management**
RT **Treatability Study**

Contracts - Agreements in which one party performs a service in exchange for financial remuneration or a return service.

BT **Management**

Control Methods - Means by which the toxicity of hazardous waste is lessened or its impact minimized through either: (1) containment and storage (Conventional Treatment),(2) treatment (see Alternative Technologies) or (3) minimization at the source.

NT **Alternative Technologies**
NT **Conventional Treatment**
NT **Equipment**
NT **In-situ**
NT **Ocean Dumping**
NT **Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD)**
NT **Waste Minimization**

Conventional Treatment - Removal or containment of hazardous waste to regulated land treatment sites. Waste is neither treated nor destroyed. Continued maintenance is required to monitor potential contamination of surrounding environment. Solution is not permanent.

BT **Control Methods**
NT **Land Treatment**
NT **Landfills**
NT **Liners**
NT **Storage**
NT **Surface Impoundments**
NT **Transportation**
NT **Underground Injection**
RT **Alternative Technologies**
RT **Waste Minimization**

Cooperative Agreements - The process by which a state enters into an agreement with the EPA to manage the remedial response of a site.

BT **Legal Aspects**

Corrective Actions

use **Removal Actions** or **Remedial Actions**

Corrosion - The gradual wearing away of storage tanks, that eventually leads to leakage and contamination.

BT **Containers**
BT **Drums**
BT **Storage Tanks**

Corrosivity - Characteristic of a hazardous waste marked by the waste's ability to dissolve metals or burn the skin.

BT **Analysis**
RT **EP Toxicity**
RT **Ignitability**
RT **Reactivity**

Cost Recovery - Process by which EPA documents and attempts to recover the maximum practical amount of money due from responsible parties for Superfund financed cleanups.

BT **Liability**
RT **Responsible Parties**
RT **Settlements**

Costs - The amount of money needed for the cleanup of a site or the maintenance of a program. Can also be used to define the long-term economic costs due to hazardous waste contamination.

BT **Economic Assessment**
RT **Mixed Funding**

Criminal Judicial Action - Legal action brought by EPA against those parties charged with violating criminal laws.

BT **Litigation**
RT **Civil Judicial Action**

Data - Information used to assess the toxic nature of a substance. Also used to mean general facts or figures from which conclusions can be made.

BT **Methodology**
RT **Data Quality Objectives (DQO)**

Data Quality Objectives (DQO) - Quantitative and qualitative statements outlining the decision-making process and data required to support EPA remedial actions decisions.

BT **Remedial Actions**
RT **Data**
RT **Methodology**

Databases - Computerized information systems.

BT **Information Sources**
RT **CERCLIS**

De Minimis - Type of settlement through which parties that contribute very small amounts of hazardous wastes to a site are able to settle with the EPA for small or "de minimis" amounts.

BT **Settlements**

Decontamination

use **Cleanup**

Delisting - Process of excluding a waste from regulation as hazardous.

BT **Hazardous Substance Lists**
RT **Exemptions**

Design - A general plan or program used in hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and storage.

BT **Methodology**

Dioxins - Family of compounds with common triple ring structure of two benzene rings interconnected with a pair of oxygen atoms.

BT **Carcinogens**
BT **Organic Chemicals**

Directives - Special series of policy and guidance documents that provide interpretation, suggestions, and recommendations consistent with legislation. Guidance materials do not supersede legislation.

BT **Policy**

Directories - Lists of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of a particular set of individuals or organizations.

BT **Information Sources**

Disposal

use **Conventional Treatment**

Drinking Water - Any raw or finished water source that is or may be used as a public water system or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

BT **Water**

Drums - A circular vessel, commonly used to house hazardous waste.

BT **Containers**
NT **Corrosion**

Dumps

use **Landfills** or **Ocean Dumping**

Dusts - A finely ground dry mixture containing a small amount of pesticide with an inert carrier such as clay.

BT **Solid Wastes**

Ecological Risk - Discussion of the risk or damage to organic matter (plant and animal life) as well as inorganic matter (air, water, soil, etc.).

BT **Assessment**
NT **Contamination**
NT **Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)**
NT **Indian Lands**
NT **Natural Resources**
NT **Restoration**

Economic Assessment - Estimating the monetary value of a program, procedure or event, and/or the monetary value of the effects of such a procedure, program, or event.

BT **Assessment**
NT **Audits**
NT **Costs**
NT **Economic Impact**
NT **Fee Systems**
NT **Taxes**

Economic Impact - Includes the social and/or economic impact of a particular decision or action.

BT **Economic Assessment**
RT **Liability**

Electrodialysis - A physical treatment process through which heat energy is applied to a solution, slurry, or suspended solid mixture to vaporize part of the mixture while concentrating the semisolid components.

BT **Membrane Separation**

Electroplating - Production of a thin coat of metal on a surface. Source of hazardous waste.

BT **Industry**

Emergency Preparedness - Protective measures, mandated by the Right-to-Know provision of Title 3 of SARA, that are to be implemented by a company or community after a hazardous waste spill or emission.

NT **Community Awareness**
NT **Emergency Response**
RT **Right-to-Know**

Emergency Response - Action(s) taken to contain the release of hazardous substances in the environment.

BT **Emergency Preparedness**
NT **Emergency Response Plans**
NT **Environmental Response Team**
NT **Releases**
NT **Removal Actions**

Emergency Response Plans - Plans developed at the State or local level, that detail procedures and responses to hazardous spills and releases in local communities.

BT **Emergency Response**

Emissions - Gaseous waste materials discharged into the environment.

BT **Waste Types**

Energy

BT **Generators**
NT **Geothermal**
NT **Radioactivity**
NT **Utilities**

Enforcement - The means employed to force violators or potential violators of the law to obey the laws or make restitution for the transgression of those laws.

BT **Legal Aspects**
NT **Consent Decree**
NT **Illegal Actions**
NT **Litigation**
NT **Mediation**
NT **Negotiations**
NT **Settlements**
RT **Section 3008(h)**

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - Document that provides information concerning the positive and negative effects on the environment of major projects or legislative proposals.

BT **Ecological Risk**

Environmental Media - The three major components of the environment in which flora and fauna live: air, water, and soil.

BT **Natural Resources**
NT **Air**
NT **Soil**
NT **Water**

Environmental Response Team - Group of hazardous waste experts who provide multidisciplinary assistance to EPA's other hazardous waste experts.

BT **Emergency Response**

Environmental Risk

use **Ecological Risk**

EP Toxicity - Characteristic of a hazardous waste marked by high concentrations of heavy metals or specific pesticides.

BT **Analysis**
RT **Corrosivity**
RT **Ignitability**
RT **Reactivity**

Equipment - Machines used to provide a variety of services in the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste.

BT **Control Methods**
NT **Retro-fit**

Evaporation - A physical treatment process through which heat energy is applied to a solution, slurry, or suspended solid mixture to vaporize part of the mixture while concentrating the semisolid components.

BT **Physical Treatment**

Excavation - Physical treatment process through which a hazardous waste is removed from within the ground.

BT **Physical Treatment**
RT **Extraction**

Exemptions - The release of an entity from a previously determined obligation related to hazardous waste regulation.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Delisting**

Extraction - Physical treatment process through which dissolved or absorbed substances are transferred from a liquid or solid phase of a solvent.

BT **Physical Treatment**
NT **Soil Washing/Soil Flushing**
NT **Supercritical Extraction**
RT **Excavation**

Facility Standards - Operating guidelines, determined by the EPA, for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Location Standards**

Feasibility Study

use **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**

Federal Facilities - Federally owned buildings or sites or federally run programs that are sources of hazardous waste.

BT **Generators**

Fee Systems - Method for funding hazardous waste disposal in which the "user" is assessed a fee for use of disposal program.

BT **Economic Assessment**

Filtration - A physical treatment process in which suspended solids are removed from a fluid by passage through a porous media with a force of gravity.

BT **Physical Treatment**

Financial Responsibility Requirements - The requirement through which owners and operators prove adequate funding is available through insurance or trust funds for their closure or post-closure plans.

BT **Regulations**

Fires - The combustion of a release of hazardous materials.

BT **Releases**

Fixation

use **Stabilization/Solidification**

Fluidized Bed Incineration - Type of incineration that uses refractory-lined vessels containing a bed of graded, inert granular material.

BT **Incineration**

Fly Ash

use **Pozzolanic Process**

Fuels - Includes motor fuels, gasoline, etc.

BT **Organic Chemicals**

Funds - Sources of money for hazardous waste cleanup and control, raised through taxes and authorized by legislation.

BT **Legislation**
NT **311(K) Fund**
NT **LUST Trust Fund**
NT **Post-Closure Liability Fund**
RT **Superfund**
RT **Taxes**

Garbage

use **Municipalities**

Gas Chromatography - Method for separating and analyzing complex mixtures of volatile organic and inorganic compounds.

BT **Analysis**

Gasoline

use **Fuels**

Generators - Producers of hazardous waste. May be further defined by industry, quantity, or source.

BT **Assessment**
NT **Energy**
NT **Federal Facilities**
NT **Industry**
NT **Municipalities**
NT **Sites**
NT **Small Quantity Generators**
RT **Waste Types**

Geothermal - A form of energy produced from the heat of the earth's interior.

BT **Energy**

Government - Reserved for items of a very general nature. Use international, local, or State for issues addressed at such levels; otherwise, items are assumed to address issues, policies, programs, etc., at the national level.

NT **International**
NT **Local**
NT **State**
RT **Legislation**
RT **Regulations**

Groundwater - Fresh water below the earth's surface.

BT **Water**

Guidance - Documents or portions of documents that provide interpretation, suggestions, or recommendations consistent with legislation. Guidance materials do not supersede legislation.

BT **Policy**

Hazard Ranking System

use **Mitre Model**

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) - Amendments to RCRA. Use for RCRA Amendments.

BT **Legislation**
BT **RCRA**
NT **Section 3008(h)**

Hazardous Substance Lists - Total of four lists of substances that meet requirements as hazardous as defined by 40 CFR sec. 261 subpart D. Use for Listed Hazardous Waste.

BT **Regulations**
NT **Appendix VIII Constituents**
NT **Delisting**

Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund

use **Superfund**

Hazardous Substances - Substances that adversely affect the life process.

NT **Carcinogens**
NT **Inorganic Chemicals**
NT **Mutagens**
NT **Organic Chemicals**
NT **Pesticides**
RT **Waste Types**

Hazardous Waste Trust Fund

use **Superfund**

Health and Environmental Effects Document (HEEDS) - Special type of document prepared to support listings under RCRA and provide health-related limits for emergency actions under CERCLA.

BT **Human Health Risk**
RT **Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEPS)**
RT **Health Effects Assessment (HEAS)**
RT **Toxicological Profile**

Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEPS) - Special type of document prepared to support listings of hazardous constituents under Section 3001 of RCRA and provide health related limits for emergency actions under Section 101 of CERCLA.

BT **Human Health Risk**
RT **Health and Environmental Effects Document (HEEDS)**
RT **Health Effects Assessment (HEAS)**
RT **Toxicological Profile**

Health Effects Assessment (HEAS) - Special type of document that summarizes and evaluates adverse health effects associated with a particular chemical.

BT **Human Health Risk**
RT **Health and Environmental Effects Document (HEEDS)**
RT **Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEPS)**
RT **Toxicological Profile**

Herbicides

use **Pesticides**

Households - A building that typically houses a family or a group of families. Households are often sources of hazardous waste.

BT **Municipalities**

Human Health Risk - Includes health risks to individuals as well as the public at large. For more general discussion of environmental risks use ecological risk.

BT **Assessment**
NT **Health and Environmental Effects Documents (HEEDS)**
NT **Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEPS)**
NT **Health Effects Assessment (HEAS)**
NT **Toxicological Profile**
NT **Worker Protection**

Hyperfiltration

use **Membrane Separation**

Ignitability - Characteristic of hazardous waste whereby it is easily combustible or flammable.

BT **Analysis**
RT **Corrosivity**
RT **EP Toxicity**
RT **Reactivity**

Illegal Actions - Violation of a law or regulation.

BT **Enforcement**

Immobilization

use **Stabilization/Solidification**

In-Situ - Treatment of contaminated soils applied without the excavation of the materials to be treated.

BT **Control Methods**

Incineration - Controlled process that uses combustion to convert a waste to a less bulky, less toxic material in an oxygenated environment.

BT **Thermal Treatment**
NT **Boilers**
NT **Fluidized Bed Incineration**
NT **Industrial Kilns**
NT **Liquid Injection Incineration**
NT **Molten Salt Incineration**

Incompatibility - Characteristics of two hazardous waste substances that when put together cause combustion or any other potentially dangerous action.

BT **Analysis**

Indemnification - Securing against loss or damage.

BT **Liability**

Indian Lands - Land that is part of an Indian reservation.

BT **Ecological Risk**

Industrial Kilns - Vessels constructed of steel casings and lined with refractory brick in which hazardous waste is burned as fuel. Includes cement, lime, aggregated, and clay kilns.

BT **Incineration**
NT **Rotary Kilns**

Industry - Private generators of hazardous waste. Use for commercial.

BT **Generators**
NT **Batteries**
NT **Construction**
NT **Electroplating**
NT **Mining**

Infectious Wastes - Waste capable of producing an infectious disease, characterized by the presence of a pathogen with sufficient virulence to cause illness.

BT **Waste Types**

Information Sources - Sources of information pertaining to hazardous waste.

BT **Management**
NT **Bibliographies**
NT **Case Studies**
NT **Databases**
NT **Directories**
NT **Inventories**
NT **Technology Transfer Documents**

Injection Wells

use **Underground Injection**

Innovative Technologies

use **Alternative Technologies**

Inorganic Chemicals - Non-carbon chemical compounds.

BT **Hazardous Substances**
NT **Acids**
NT **Asbestos**
NT **Metals**
NT **Solvents**
RT **Organic Chemicals**

Inspection - Examination of a hazardous waste site, facility, or generator.

BT **Monitoring**

Insurance - Contract that guaranties protection, through compensation, from a loss or damage.

BT **Liability**
NT **Private Insurance**

Interim Prohibition - Section 9003(g) of RCRA. Prohibits the installation of underground storage tanks for storing hazardous substances unless certain requirements are met.

BT **RCRA**

Interim Status - Status of hazardous waste disposal facility until a permit to operate the facility under RCRA guidelines is granted or denied.

BT **Regulation**
RT **Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)**
RT **Permits**
RT **RCRA**

International - Includes items that discuss the United States and other nations together, or items that solely discuss nations other than the United States.

BT **Government**

Inventories - Lists of particular items.

BT **Information Sources**

Lagoons

use **Aerated Lagoons**

Land Treatment - Means of waste management in which wastes are deposited and worked into the soil where natural processes degrade and demobilize the hazardous constituents within the soil.

BT **Conventional Treatment**

Landfills - Disposal facilities where hazardous waste is placed in containers, or in bulk form, covered with soils and left indefinitely.

BT **Conventional Treatment**
NT **Backfill**
NT **Capping**
NT **Open Landfills**
RT **Backfill**

Lawsuits

use **Litigation**

Leachates - A liquid that results from water collecting contaminants as it trickles through wastes, agricultural pesticides, or fertilizers.

BT **Waste Types**

Leaching - Process by which hazardous chemicals are dissolved or carried away by water or moved into a lower layer of soil.

BT **Migration**

Legal Aspects - Legislation and resultant regulations, funds, enforcement procedures, and liability related to hazardous waste enforcement.

NT **Cooperative Agreements**
NT **Enforcement**
NT **Legislation**
NT **Liability**
NT **Regulations**

Legislation - Laws, amendments, and particular funds created by the laws.

BT **Legal Aspects**
NT **CERCLA**
NT **Clean Air Act**
NT **Clean Water Act**
NT **Funds**
NT **Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)**
NT **OSHA**
NT **RCRA**
NT **Reauthorization**
NT **SARA**
NT **TSCA**
RT **Government**

Liability - Economic responsibility for costs involved in cleanup of a site.

BT **Legal Aspects**
NT **Claims**
NT **Cost Recovery**
NT **Indemnification**
NT **Insurance**
NT **Penalties**
NT **Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP)**
NT **Responsible Parties**
RT **Economic Impact**
RT **Mixed Funding**

Liners - Materials used to prevent the migration of hazardous waste to the surrounding environment.

BT **Conventional Treatment**

Liquid Injection Incineration - Process which uses a series of atomizing devices to introduce finely divided droplets of waste mixed with air into a refractory-lined combustion chamber.

BT **Incineration**

Liquid Wastes - A waste of fluid form.

BT **Waste Types**
NT **Slurry**

Listed Hazardous Waste

use **Hazardous Substance Lists**

Litigation - Use for lawsuits.

BT **Enforcement**
NT **Civil Judicial Action**
NT **Criminal Judicial Action**

Local - Includes Government agencies, programs, laws, etc., below the State level such as municipal or county.

BT **Government**

Location Standards

BT **Regulations**
RT **Facility Standards**

Loss of Interim Status (LOIS) - The revocation of interim status of a hazardous waste facility, caused by the inability of the facility to meet certain RCRA requirements.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Interim Status**
RT **Permits**
RT **RCRA**

LUST Trust Fund - The Fund created by Subtitle I of the HSWA for Federal response to the problem of leaking underground storage tanks.

BT **Funds**
BT **Subtitle I**

Management - The supervision of programs, policies, regulations, etc., and the tools used in such supervision.

NT **Contractors**
NT **Contracts**
NT **Information Sources**
NT **Policy**
NT **Training**

Manifest - Invoice of cargo of a shipment of hazardous waste. Regulations require every shipment of hazardous waste to have a manifest with copies submitted to State and regional offices.

BT **Transportation**

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) - Document(s) which delineate physical properties, exposure limits, emergency procedures, etc., for specific hazardous chemicals.

BT **Community Awareness**
RT **Training**

Materials Recovery - Reclamation of useful constituent fractions within a waste material or the removal of contaminants from a waste source that allows it to be reused.

BT **Waste Minimization**
RT **Recycling**

Mediation - The process of the settling of a dispute by a third party.

BT **Enforcement**
RT **Negotiations**
RT **Settlements**

Medical Waste - Includes all infectious waste, hazardous (including all low level radioactive) waste, and any other types of waste that are generated from all types of health care institutions.

BT **Waste Types**

Membrane Separation - Separation of solutes or contaminants from liquids through the use of semipermeable membranes. The membranes selectively reject contaminants. Includes ultrafiltration and hyperfiltration. A physical treatment process.

BT **Physical Treatment**
NT **Electrodialysis**

Metals - Includes trace metals and heavy metals.

BT **Inorganic Chemicals**

Methodology - Procedures used, or the evaluation of procedures.

BT **Assessment**
NT **Data**
NT **Design**
NT **Models**
NT **Quality Assurance**
NT **Sampling**
RT **Analysis**
RT **Data Quality Objectives (DQO)**
RT **Monitoring**

Migration - Uncontrolled movement of hazardous waste through the environment.

BT **Monitoring**
NT **Leaching**

Mining - An industry involved in the removal of ores, coal, etc. from under the surface of the ground.

BT **Industry**

Mitre Model - Developed by Mitre Corporation in 1981. Calculates score for potential Superfund sites. Those with high enough scores are placed on the National Priorities List.

BT **Models**
BT **National Priorities List**

Mixed Funding - Monies from both Superfund and the responsible parties are used to pay for cleanup at Superfund sites.

BT **Superfund**
RT **Costs**
RT **Liability**

Mobile Treatment - Modular equipment and the corresponding processes that can be brought to a hazardous waste site and transported to a number of sites. Generally, the equipment is smaller than conventional equipment used in permanent structures.

BT **Alternative Technologies**

Models - An investigative tool using a mathematical or physical representation of a system or theory that accounts for all or some of its known properties.

BT **Methodology**
NT **Mitre Model**

Molten Salt Incineration - A form of incineration of waste material that takes place beneath a bed of molten salt.

BT **Incineration**

Monitoring - Periodic or continuous review of a program, facility, or the environment.

BT **Assessment**
NT **Inspection**
NT **Migration**
NT **Sensing Techniques**
RT **Analysis**
RT **Methodology**

Municipalities - Townships or cities. Actions taken by the municipality may lead to the proliferation of hazardous waste.

BT **Generators**
NT **Households**
NT **Sewage**

Mutagens - Any substance that can cause a change in genetic material.

BT **Hazardous Substances**

National Contingency Plan - Establishes basic Government procedures for coordinating State and Federal response at Superfund sites. Use for National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.

BT **Superfund**

National Priorities List - List of the most hazardous sites under the Superfund program.

BT **Superfund**
NT **Mitre Model**

Natural Resources - Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, and other resources belonging to, managed by, or held in trust by the United States.

BT **Ecological Risk**
NT **Environmental Media**

Negotiations - The submitting and consideration of offers until an acceptable offer is made and accepted.

BT **Enforcement**
RT **Mediation**
RT **Settlements**

Neutralization - Chemical treatment process in which the interaction of an acid or base with another solution results in solution or mixture with a ph of between 5 and 9.

BT **Chemical Treatment**

Non-compliance - The act of not meeting up to the particular requirement of a regulation.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Compliance**

Notification - As required by Right-to-Know Provision, Title 3 of SARA, companies must alert residents of the release of a hazardous substance.

BT **Community Awareness**
NT **Confidentiality**

Nuclear Waste

use **Radioactivity**

Ocean Dumping - Disposal of hazardous waste at sea, subject to the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

BT **Control Methods**

Oceans - Bodies of salt water that cover approximately 3/4 of the surface of the earth.

BT **Water**

Off-site - Treatment, regulation, production, etc., of hazardous waste other than at the site of its generation.

BT **Sites**

Oils - Non-specific term applied to several groups of organic mixtures. Includes petroleum oils and lubricants.

BT **Organic Compounds**

On-site - Treatment, regulation, production, etc., of hazardous waste on the property of the generator of the hazardous waste.

BT **Sites**

Open Landfills - Any facility or site where hazardous waste is disposed of which is not a sanitary landfill meeting the criteria promulgated under section 4004 of RCRA.

BT **Landfills**

Organic Chemicals - Chemical compounds of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbolic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate. Includes VOC, "volatile organic compounds."

BT **Hazardous Substances**
NT **Acids**
NT **Dioxins**
NT **Fuels**
NT **Oils**
NT **Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)**
NT **Solvents**
RT **Inorganic Chemicals**

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Act.

BT **Legislation**

Penalties - Includes both civil and criminal penalties.

BT **Liability**

Permits - Compliance of a hazardous waste facility with requirements of RCRA.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)**
RT **Interim Status**

Pesticides - Chemical agents used to kill both plant and animal life that are seen as threats to agricultural productivity. Includes herbicides.

BT **Hazardous Substances**

Petroleum

use **Fuels**

Phase Separation - Physical treatment process used to separate solid/liquid or liquid/liquid suspension with different specific gravities.

BT **Physical Treatment**
NT **Centrification**

Phenol - Carbolic acid.

BT **Acids**
BT **Carcinogens**

Physical Treatment - Processes that separate waste streams by either applying physical forces or changing the physical form of the waste. In either case, the chemical structure of the waste stays the same.

BT **Alternative Technologies**
NT **Adsorption**
NT **Air Stripping**
NT **Evaporation**
NT **Excavation**
NT **Extraction**
NT **Filtration**
NT **Membrane Separation**
NT **Phase Separation**
NT **Slurry Trenching**
NT **Steam Stripping**

Policy - The general principles by which the Government is guided in its management of public affairs. May also include the intended audience of the policy.

BT **Management**
NT **Directives**
NT **Guidance**
NT **Regions**

Pollution Fund

use **311(K) Fund**

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) - Any of several organic compounds used in plastics manufacturing or transformers that are toxic and persistent environmental pollutants.

BT **Carcinogens**
BT **Organic Chemicals**

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

use **Carcinogens**

Polymerization - Process which uses catalysts to convert a lower order polymer of a particular compound to a larger order chemical multiple with different properties for in-place stabilization/solidification.

BT **Stabilization/Solidification**

Post-Closure Liability Fund - Originally authorized by CERCLA to pay cost of monitoring and maintenance of hazardous waste sites. Repealed by SARA.

BT **CERCLA**
BT **Funds**
BT **SARA**

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) - Parties identified by EPA which may be responsible for the hazardous waste at an uncontrolled hazardous waste site.

BT **Liability**
RT **Responsible Parties**

Pozzolanic Process - Method of solidification/stabilization in which waste is mixed with fine grained siliceous materials such as fly ash or cement kiln dust to produce a solid.

BT **Stabilization/Solidification**

Pre-Remedial - In the cleanup of a Superfund site the stage prior to the implementation of the selected remedy.

BT **Cleanup**

Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents

use **Appendix VIII Constituents**

Private Insurance - Any insurance not provided by a government entity.

BT **Insurance**

Public Health

use **Human Health Risk**

Pyrolysis - Thermal decomposition of hazardous materials in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

BT **Thermal Treatment**

Quality Assurance - A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions used to ensure that field work and laboratory analysis during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites meet established standards.

BT **Methodology**

Radioactivity - Emission of alpha, beta, or gamma rays either naturally or as the result of human manipulation. Use for nuclear.

BT **Energy**

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

BT **Legislation**
NT **Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)**
NT **Interim Prohibition**
NT **Subtitle C**
NT **Subtitle D**
NT **Subtitle I**
RT **Interim Status**
RT **Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)**

RCRA Amendments

use **Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)**

Reactivity - Characteristic of hazardous waste whereby it is unstable and rapidly undergoes a chemical reaction with other materials.

BT **Analysis**
RT **Corrosivity**
RT **EP Toxicity**
RT **Ignitability**

Reauthorization - The reapproval of a specific piece of legislation or program. Includes the debate and discussion of the issues associated with the reauthorization.

BT **Legislation**
NT **SARA**
RT **Superfund**

Record of Decision (ROD) - Compiled for each site on the National Priorities List. Delineates contamination, cleanup, and liability issues for each site.

BT **Superfund**
RT **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**

Recordkeeping Requirements - Those requirements set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations for the transportation, collection, and disposal of hazardous waste.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Reporting Requirements**

Recycling - The use or reuse of a waste as an effective substitute for a commercial product or as an ingredient of feedstock in an industrial process.

BT **Waste Minimization**
RT **Materials Recovery**

Region 1 - Includes States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

BT **Regions**

Region 2 - Includes States of New York and New Jersey; Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

BT **Regions**

Region 3 - Includes States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia; and the District of Columbia.

BT **Regions**

Region 4 - Includes States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi.

BT **Regions**

Region 5 - Includes States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

BT **Regions**

Region 6 - Includes States of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

BT **Regions**

Region 7 - Includes States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

BT **Regions**

Region 8 - Includes States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

BT **Regions**

Region 9 - Includes States of California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii; and Guam.

BT **Regions**

Region 10 - Includes States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.

BT **Regions**

Regions - EPA administrative units.

BT **Policy**
NT **Region 1**
NT **Region 2**
NT **Region 3**
NT **Region 4**
NT **Region 5**
NT **Region 6**
NT **Region 7**
NT **Region 8**
NT **Region 9**
NT **Region 10**

Regulations - Rules or orders issued by governmental departments to carry out the intent of the law. Use for standards.

BT **Legal Aspects**
NT **Alternative Concentration Limits (ACL)**
NT **California List**
NT **Compliance**
NT **Exemptions**
NT **Facility Standards**
NT **Financial Responsibility Requirements**
NT **Hazardous Substance Lists**
(continued on p. 37)

Regulations - continued

NT **Interim Status**
NT **Location Standards**
NT **Loss of Interim Status (LOIS)**
NT **Non-compliance**
NT **Permits**
NT **Recordkeeping Requirements**
NT **Reporting Requirements**
RT **Government**

Releases - The unintentional spill or emission of hazardous materials into the environment.

BT **Emergency Response**
NT **Fires**

Remedial Actions - Those solutions either proposed or actually undertaken for the permanent cleanup at a Superfund site. Use for Remedial Designs, Remedial Response.

BT **Cleanup**
BT **Remedy Selection**
NT **Data Quality Objectives (DQO)**
RT **Removal Actions**

Remedial Designs

use **Remedial Actions**

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Two studies conducted at all National Priority List sites. RI determines the type and extent of contamination. FS evaluates the cleanup alternatives.

BT **Cleanup**
BT **Remedy Selection**
RT **Record of Decision (ROD)**

Remedial Response

use **Remedial Actions**

Remedy Selection - Process by which a methodology is chosen for the cleanup of a Superfund site. The selection process represents the best balance between the effectiveness, implementation, and cost factors examined in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study process.

BT **Cleanup**
NT **Remedial Actions**
NT **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**
NT **Removal Actions**

Removal Actions - Cleanup actions at Superfund sites which may not be permanent in nature.

BT **Cleanup**
BT **Emergency Response**
BT **Remedy Selection**
RT **Remedial Actions**

Reporting Requirements - Certain requirements for the reporting of a spill or unintentional release of hazardous waste into the environment.

BT **Regulations**
RT **Recordkeeping Requirements**

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

use **RCRA**

Resource Recovery

use **Materials Recovery**

Responsible Parties - Parties identified by EPA that are responsible for hazardous wastes at a controlled hazardous waste site. Such parties are liable for costs incurred by the Government for removal or immediate action, etc.

BT **Liability**
RT **Cost Recovery**
RT **Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP)**

Restoration - Process of returning a damaged environment to its pre-damaged state, excludes Superfund program. Use for non Superfund program cleanup.

BT **Ecological Risk**
RT **Cleanup**

Retro-fit - The addition of a new item, modification or removal of an existing item of equipment beyond that of regular maintenance.

BT **Equipment**

Right-to-Know - Title III of SARA, "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986." Establishes: (1) regulatory program that requires the disclosure of information about the danger of hazardous chemicals to the public; and (2) emergency response plans in case of endangerment from a hazardous chemical or substance.

BT **SARA**
RT **Community Awareness**
RT **Emergency Preparedness**

Rotary Kilns - Kilns in which the combustion of the waste is enhanced through the rotation of the kiln on its axis.

BT **Industrial Kilns**

Sampling - A statistical method in which a subset of a group is used for testing or analysis.

BT **Methodology**

SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

BT **Legislation**
BT **Reauthorization**
NT **Right-to-Know**
NT **Post Closure Liability Fund**
RT **CERCLA**

Section 3008(H) - Part of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments. Allows the EPA to take enforcement action to require corrective action or other responses necessary to protect human life whenever there has been a hazardous release in the environment.

BT **Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)**
RT **Enforcement**

Sensing Techniques - Specific means by which monitoring of the environment is accomplished.

BT **Monitoring**
NT **Bioassay**

Settlements - An agreement between two parties relating to hazardous waste regulatory enforcement.

BT **Enforcement**
NT **De Minimis**
RT **Cost Recovery**
RT **Mediation**
RT **Negotiations**

Sewage - Waste matter, including human body wastes, carried within sewers or drains.

BT **Municipalities**

Sites - The land or water area or facility where hazardous waste is either generated, stored, or treated, including adjacent land used in conjunction with such activities.

BT **Generators**
NT **Abandoned Sites**
NT **Off-Site**
NT **On-Site**
NT **Uncontrolled Sites**

Sludge - The concentration of solids removed from sewage during wastewater treatment.

BT **Solid Wastes**

Slurry - A watery mixture of insoluble matter that results from some pollution control techniques.

BT **Liquid Wastes**

Slurry Trenching - A subsurface cut-off or wall of low permeability placed near a polluting waste source in order to capture or contain resulting contamination.

BT **Physical Treatment**

Slurry Walls

use **Slurry Trenching**

Small Quantity Generators - Businesses that produce less than 1,000 kilograms or 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste in a month.

BT **Generators**

Soil - The surface layer of the earth.

BT **Environmental Media**
NT **Aquifer**

Soil Washing/Soil Flushing - Physical treatment process which extracts contaminants from a sludge-soil matrix using a liquid medium process. An extraction process specifically for soils.

BT **Extraction**

Solid Wastes - Non-liquid, non-soluble materials, ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex, and sometimes hazardous substances.

BT **Waste Types**
NT **Dusts**
NT **Sludge**

Solvent Extraction

use **Extraction**

Solvents - A substance that dissolves other materials, reducing them to molecular or ionic form.

BT **Inorganic Chemicals**
BT **Organic Chemicals**

Sorption - Method of solidification/stabilization in which hazard contaminants are bound up in pozzolan type matrices through either physical or chemical sorption.

BT **Stabilization/Solidification**

Source Reduction - The reduction or elimination of waste generated at the source, usually through an external process. Source reduction implies any action that reduces the amount from a process.

BT **Waste Minimization**

Sources

use **Generators**

Spills

use **Releases**

Stabilization Ponds - A large shallow basin for purifying industrial wastes which encourages the growth of bacteria and algae in converting organic materials to nontoxic organic substances.

BT **Biological Treatment**

Stabilization/Solidification - Treatment to improve the structural stability and reduce the migration of waste. Often involves the conversion of a liquid waste to a solid waste. An alternative technology. Includes related equipment. Use for immobilization or fixation.

BT **Alternative Technologies**
NT **Cementing**
NT **Polymerization**
NT **Pozzolanic Process**
NT **Sorption**

Standards

use **Regulations**

State - Includes interstate as well as intrastate items.

BT **Government**

Steam Stripping - Physical treatment process in which hazardous organic constituents are removed by volatilization through the dual process of heating wastewater to its boiling point and then forcing the resulting steam through the water.

BT **Physical Treatment**

Storage - The placement of non-treated hazardous waste at facilities or sites.

BT **Conventional Treatment**
NT **Containers**

Storage Tanks - Stationary devices constructed primarily of non-earthen materials designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste.

BT **Containers**
NT **Corrosion**
NT **Underground Storage Tanks**

Subtitle C - Part of RCRA. Concerns the management of hazardous waste.

BT **RCRA**

Subtitle D - Part of RCRA. Establishes a framework for coordinating Federal, State, and local government in the management of non-hazardous solid waste.

BT **RCRA**

Subtitle I - Part of RCRA. Concerns the regulations of Underground Storage Tanks.

BT **RCRA**
NT **LUST Trust Fund**

Supercritical Extraction - Extraction process which is more efficient than traditional extraction. Within this process wastes are subjected to extremely high temperatures and pressures, thereby altering their solvent properties.

BT **Extraction**

Supercritical Water Oxidation - Process in which air and aqueous wastes are mixed at a temperature and pressure above the critical point of water. The process results in the oxidation of organic wastes to carbon monoxide and water.

BT **Wet Oxidation**

Superfund - Created by CERCLA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Includes Hazardous Waste Trust Fund, popularly known as Superfund, and the programs developed for cleaning up the worst existing hazardous waste sites.

BT **Reauthorization**
NT **CERCLIS**
NT **Cleanup**
NT **Mixed Funding**
NT **National Contingency Plan**
NT **National Priorities List**
NT **Record of Decision (ROD)**
NT **Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)**
NT **Superfund Study**
NT **Treatability Study**
RT **CERCLA**
RT **Funds**

Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) - Two programs to accelerate development and use of new alternative technologies for cleanup at Superfund sites.

BT **Superfund**
RT **Alternative Technologies**

Superfund Study - Includes reports on or audits of the Superfund program, tracked by the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response.

BT **Superfund**

Surface Impoundments - Facility or part of a facility that can be a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials. The impoundment may be lined with man-made materials, designed to hold hazardous waste.

BT **Conventional Treatment**

Surface Water - All water naturally open to the atmosphere and all springs, wells, or other collectors that are directly influenced by surface water.

BT **Water**

Taxes - Means of raising money for various funds.

BT **Economic Assessment**
RT **Funds**

Technology Transfer Documents - A set of key documents, identified by EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response for the exchange of information on hazardous waste both within and outside EPA. Use for A List, B List, or C List.

BT **Information Sources**

Testing

use **Analysis**

Thermal Destruction

use **Thermal Treatment**

Thermal Treatment - Alternative technology through which high temperature is used as the principal means of destroying or detoxifying hazardous waste. Includes related equipment.

BT **Alternative Technologies**
NT **Incineration**
NT **Pyrolysis**
NT **Wet Oxidation**

Title III

use **Right-to-Know**

Toxic Substances

use **Hazardous Substances**

Toxicological Profile - Characterizes the toxicological and health effects information for a particular hazardous substance. Prepared by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

BT **Human Health Risk**
RT **Health and Environmental Effects Document (HEEDS)**
RT **Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEPS)**
RT **Health Effects Assessment (HEAS)**

Training - Includes the teaching or implementation of procedures for safe handling of hazardous waste materials.

BT **Management**
RT **Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)**
RT **Worker Protection**

Transportation - The intentional movement of hazardous waste by any mode, including a pipeline. Use for transportation by a common or contract carrier, including stoppage in transit. For the unintentional movement of hazardous waste, use migration.

BT **Conventional Treatment**
NT **Manifest**

Treatability Study - A report from the Superfund Treatability Clearinghouse outlining the hazardous waste remediation activities undertaken at a hazardous waste site by a contractor.

BT **Superfund**
RT **Cleanup**
RT **Contractors**

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSD) - Site where a hazardous substance is treated, stored, or disposed.

BT **Control Methods**

TSCA - Toxic Substance Control Act.

BT **Legislation**

Uncontrolled Sites - Sources of hazardous waste where the contamination is increasing or migrating. No removal procedures or remedial actions have been undertaken.

BT **Sites**

Underground Injection - The disposal of liquid hazardous waste in deep wells drilled in land formations which ideally have no resource value and are non-permeable. Use for injection wells.

BT **Conventional Treatment**
NT **Capping**

Underground Storage Tanks - Stationary devices, often constructed of non-earthen materials, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste. Tanks are typically used to store petroleum related products.

BT **Storage Tanks**

Utilities - Companies engaged in the provision of electric power, gas, water, and other services to the general public.

BT **Energy**

VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds)

use **Organic Chemicals**

Waste Minimization - The reduction, to the fullest extent feasible, of hazardous waste that is generated or subsequently treated, stored, or disposed of.

BT **Control Methods**
NT **Materials Recovery**
NT **Recycling**
NT **Source Reduction**
RT **Alternative Technologies**
RT **Conventional Treatment**

Waste Reduction

use **Waste Minimization**

Waste Types - Any solid, liquid or gaseous material, no longer used, that is either listed as hazardous under RCRA regulations or can be identified as hazardous by the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or EP toxicity.

NT **Emissions**
NT **Infectious Wastes**
NT **Leachates**
NT **Liquid Wastes**
NT **Medical Waste**
NT **Solid Wastes**
RT **Hazardous Substances**
RT **Generators**

Water - Liquid composed of hydrogen and oxygen that occurs on earth as rivers, lakes, and oceans.

BT **Environmental Media**
NT **Drinking Water**
NT **Groundwater**
NT **Oceans**
NT **Surface Water**

Wet Oxidation - Thermal treatment of hazardous waste in which organic materials are broken down through the use of elevated temperatures and pressures in a water solution or suspension.

BT **Thermal Treatment**
NT **Supercritical Water Oxidation**

Worker Protection - Includes the risks encountered in the workplace. For procedures concerning the safe handling of hazardous waste, see Training.

BT **Human Health Risk**
RT **Training**

311(K) Fund - Funds from Clean Water Act used to respond to hazardous substance discharge on interim basis before reauthorization of Superfund. Use for Pollution Fund.

BT **Clean Water Act**
BT **Funds**

LIST OF CORPORATE SOURCES AND THEIR ACRONYMS

Listed below are the names of Government agencies, EPA Program Offices, and other organizations that have produced documents which are included in the Hazardous Waste Superfund Collection and Database. The acronyms listed below can be used as search terms to retrieve items produced by individual agencies.

AEERL	AIR AND ENERGY ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (EPA)
ASRL	ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES RESEARCH LAB (EPA)
ATSDR	AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY (EPA)
C&SD/OW	CRITERIA AND STANDARDS DIVISION/ OFFICE OF WATER (EPA)
CAD/OSW	CHARACTERIZATION AND ASSESSMENT DIVISION/OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
CBO	CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
CDC	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
CEC	COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
CEPP	CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (EPA)
CERI	CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH & INFORMATION (EPA)
CERLCOR	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, CORVALLIS, OR (EPA)
CRS	CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
DOD	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DOE	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DOI	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DOJ	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DOT	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
EAD	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS DIVISION (EPA)
ECAO	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA ASSESSMENT OFFICE (EPA)
ECAOCIN	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA ASSESSMENT OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OH (EPA)
ECAORTP	ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA ASSESSMENT OFFICE, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC (EPA)
EERF	EASTERN ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION FACILITY, MONTGOMERY, AL (EPA)

EMSLCIN	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND SUPPORT LAB, CINCINNATI, OH (EPA)
EMSLLV	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS LAB, LAS VEGAS, NV (EPA)
EMSLRTP	ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING SYSTEMS LAB, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC (EPA)
EOP	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
EPA	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
EPAHQLIB	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY
EPRB	EMERGENCY PLANNING AND RESPONSE BRANCH, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
ERD/OERR	EMERGENCY RESPONSE DIVISION/OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
ERL	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (EPA)
ERLATHENS	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, ATHENS, GA (EPA)
ERLDULUTH	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DULUTH, MN (EPA)
ERLGULF	ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, GULF BREEZE, FL (EPA)
ERLKERR	ROBERT S. KERR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LAB, ADA, OK (EPA)
ESED	EMISSIONS STANDARDS AND ENGINEERING DIVISION (EPA)
ESLLV	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS LABORATORY, LAS VEGAS, NV (EPA)
FEMA	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
GAO	GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING OFFICE
GLNPO	GREAT LAKES NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE (EPA)
GLWQB	GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY BOARD
GWPP	GROUND-WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM (EPA)
HERLCIN	HEALTH EFFECTS RESEARCH LABORATORY, CINCINNATI, OH (EPA)
HERLRTP	HEALTH EFFECTS RESEARCH LAB, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC (EPA)
HIWD/OSW	HAZARDOUS AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE DIVISION/ OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
HRSD/OERR	HAZARDOUS RESPONSE SUPPORT DIVISION/ OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)

HSCD/OERR	HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION/ OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
HSE OF REP	U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HSED/OERR	HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION/OERR (EPA)
HWERL	HAZARDOUS WASTE ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB, CINCINNATI, OH (EPA)
HWGWTF	HAZARDOUS WASTE GROUND WATER TASK FORCE (EPA)
IAEA	INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY ASSOCIATION
IERL	INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LAB (EPA)
IMSD	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES DIVISION (EPA)
MDSD/OW	MONITORING AND DATA SUPPORT DIVISION/ OFFICE OF WATER (EPA)
MERL	MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY (EPA)
NEA	NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY
NEIC	NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS CENTER (EPA)
NIOSH	NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH
NRC	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
NRT	NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (EPA)
OAE	OFFICE OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION (EPA)
OAQPS	OFFICE OF AIR QUALITY PLANNING AND STANDARDS (EPA)
ODW	OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER (EPA)
OEA	OFFICE OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (EPA)
OECD	ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OECM	OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING (EPA)
OEMI	OFFICE OF ENERGY, MINERALS, AND INDUSTRY (EPA)
OER	OFFICE OF EXPLORATORY RESEARCH (EPA)
OERR	OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
OGC	OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL (EPA)
OGWP	OFFICE OF GROUND-WATER PROTECTION (EPA)
OHEA	OFFICE OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EPA)

OHMS/OERR	OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL BRANCH/ OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
OIG	OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (EPA)
OIRM	OFFICE OF INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (EPA)
OLEC	OFFICE OF LEGAL AND ENFORCEMENT COUNSEL
OPA	OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS (EPA)
OPE	OFFICE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION (EPA)
OPM/OERR	OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
OPMT/OSWER	OFFICE OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY, OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (EPA)
OPP	OFFICE OF PESTICIDE PROGRAMS (EPA)
OPPE	OFFICE OF POLICY PLANNING AND EVALUATION (EPA)
OPRM	OFFICE OF POLICY AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (EPA)
OPTS	OFFICE OF PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES (EPA)
ORD	OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (EPA)
ORNAL	OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY (EPA)
OSBO	OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS OMBUDSMAN (EPA)
OSMCD	OIL AND SPECIAL MATERIALS CONTROL DIVISION (EPA)
OSW	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
OSWER	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (EPA)
OSWMP	OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (EPA)
OTA	OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
OTS	OFFICE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES (EPA)
OUST	OFFICE OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (EPA)
OW	OFFICE OF WATER (EPA)
OWEP	OFFICE OF WATER ENFORCEMENT PERMITS (EPA)
OWPE/OSWER	OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS ENFORCEMENT/ OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (EPA)
OWRS/OW	OFFICE OF WATER REGULATION AND STANDARDS/ OFFICE OF WATER (EPA)

OWWM	OFFICE OF WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT (EPA)
PAS/OERR	POLICY ANALYSIS STAFF/OFFICE OF EMERGENCY AND REMEDIAL RESPONSE (EPA)
PSPD/OSW	PERMITS AND STATE PROGRAM DIVISION/OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
REG.1	REGION 1, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REG.2	REGION 2
REG.3	REGION 3
REG.4	REGION 4
REG.5	REGION 5
REG.6	REGION 6
REG.7	REGION 7
REG.8	REGION 8
REG.9	REGION 9
REG.10	REGION 10
RREL	RISK REDUCTION ENGINEERING LAB, CINCINNATI, OH (EPA)
SAB	SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD (EPA)
SENATE	U.S. SENATE
SMB/OSW	STUDIES AND METHODS BRANCH/ OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
SPB/OSW	STATE PROGRAMS BRANCH/ OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
TRDB	TEST RULES DEVELOPMENT BRANCH (EPA)
TREASURY	U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
USAF	U.S. AIR FORCE
USGS	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WERL	WASTE ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (EPA)
WIB/OSW	WASTE IDENTIFICATION BRANCH/OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)
WMED/OSW	WASTE MANAGEMENT AND ECONOMICS DIVISION/ OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE (EPA)